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ZORODOVSKIY PRAISED FOR WORK ON BRUCELLOSIS

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Paul Feliksovich Zirodovskiy's recent book on brucellosis, published in 1948, has received wide acclaim. It represents the results of 25 years of research.

The author adopted socialism from its start. Soon after the formation of the new state he organized a scientific laboratory at the Baku Institute of Microbiology, where he and his co-workers developed many new bacteriological preparations. Much was accomplished toward solving problems dealing with malaria, brucellosis, helminthiasis, and others which plagued the public health departments of the Azerbaijan Republic.

During the period 1922 to 1923 he published his first reports summarizing work done on Malta fever. He determined the morbid nidus of brucellosis in Azerbaijan and prescribed effective therapeutic measures against this disease. Most of his investigations were conducted on goats and sheep afflicted with brucellosis.

During the First Five-Year Plan he worked at the Epidemiological and Sero-Vaccine Department of the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Leningrad. Once again his discoveries proved effective in the control of brucellosis. It was under his guidance that a comprehensive plan was established whereby studies were conducted on patients suspected of having contracted brucellosis from sheep. Zdrodovsky did not limit himself to laboratory experiments but made frequent trips into the field to study brucellosis under actual conditions.

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As a result of all these studies he was able to establish a definite picture of the bacteriologic, pathogenetic, and pathologic indications in goats afflicted with brucellosis. He was able to determine the relationship between the localized infection and the progress of the disease. It was during this research that he established the serological method for diagnosing brucellosis. His discovery was put into practice and the use of brucellinate (brucellergen) in the diagnosis of brucellosis in goats was acclaimed by all.

After having conducted countless experiments on goats to determine the pathogenesis of brucellosis and its etiologic conditions, he was able to determine the relationship between animal husbandry products and the dissemination of brucellosis. His contributions made possible really effective measures in controlling this dread disease.

In recent years Zirodovskiy and his co-workers have been busy trying to determine the pathogenesis of brucellosis and to discover some positive and specific prophylactic methods. He compared the data which he obtained in his study on brucellosis in human beings and animals and found that both could be cured by autoanaphylaxis.

Immunity toward brucellosis is relative to the pathogenesis and the dynamics of the disease. He determined that a nonspecific immunity gradually changes into a specific immunity. This data on the pathogenesis and immunity not only points the way toward an effective control of this disease but also presents a valuable method for solving the problems with regard to prophylactic inoculation with living vaccine.

For his work on brucellosis Zirodovskiy was awarded the Laureate of the Stalin Prize.

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